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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

N°. 528.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1765.

Imported from LONDON,
And to be Sold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh; by

Folley Allen,

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, in BOSTON, A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods.

fit for all Seaſons, too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement.

ALSO,

Shell Calicoes, Chinces & Patches,

ſattin hats and Bonnets, plain and quilted; a large aſſortment of the very beſt Stone Necklaces and Pendants, and *French* Necklaces, Pendants, Solitairs and Patches, with a genteel aſſortment of Ribbons, Ladies Tippets, Childrens Fillets, worſted Thickſetts, ſcarlet, crimſon and black; neweſt faſhion Trimmings for Ladies Gowns and Sacks, with an Aſſortment of very handſome coloured Crapes; Womens beſt *Lynn*-made Callimanco Shoes, at 36s O. T. by the ſingle Pair, and cheaper by the Quantity; French Indigo, none better, at Three Pounds five Shillings Old Tenor by the ſingle Pound, and cheaper by the Quantity, Mens and Womens purple Gloves and Mitts; Cambricks and Lawns; plain and flowered Gauzes; Leather-mount, Ivory-ſtick and Bone-ſtick Fans; Bengals, Nankeens for Mens Jackets and Breeches. Likewiſe choice Bohea TEAS, by Hundred, Dozen, or half Dozen, at 40s. O. T. per Pound to licenſed Perſons, and by the ſingle pound at one Dollar, the half pound at half a Dollar, and the Quarter of a pound at Eleven and three pence: Alſo the very beſt Hyſon Tea, at Ten Pounds O. T. per Pound, and another Sort at Five Pounds ten Shillings O. T. per pound.

☞ *N. B.* All the above TEAS and INDIGO are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money returned, by the ſaid *Jolley Allen*.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *John Morley*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their Ballances as ſoon as poſſible to *Joſeph Rotch*, *William Rotch*, or *Joſeph Rotch*, jun. Attornies to *Sarah Morley*, ſole Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the Deceaſed, at the Store of *Nathaniel Wheatley* in King-Street, *Boſton*; and in the Abſence of all the aforeſaid Attornies, then they are deſired to pay their Ballances to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, at his Store above mentioned, and his Receipt ſhall be a Diſcharge for ſo much Money as he receives.

And all Perſons that hath any Demands on ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts as ſoon as can be to the aboveſaid *Nathaniel Wheatley*, in order to be ſettled.

N. B. The greateſt Part of what is due from the above Eſtate is now on Intereſt; therefore what is due to the Eſtate muſt be paid immediately, or Notes of Hand given on Intereſt, and they that will not comply with that muſt expect their Accounts will be put in Suit next Court.

ALL Perſons who had any Goods on board the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *William Daverſon*, who arrived at *Boſton* from *London* laſt *June*, and hath paid the Freight to *John Morley*, are deſired to be ſo kind as to certify the ſame to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, Merchant, at his Store in King Street, *Boſton*, that their Accounts may be diſcharged (for they ſtand unſettled in ſaid *Morley*'s Books) and thoſe that have not paid their Freight are deſired to pay it immediately.

Alſo, any Perſon indebted for Freight of Goods which came by the Ship *London Packet*, Capt. *Calef*, laſt Fall, are deſired to pay the ſame to *Nathaniel Wheatley*, as ſoon as poſſible.

N B. At ſaid Store may be had

A general Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *Weſt-India GOODS* —— choice Firkin Butter — Cyder Brandy, at 12*s* O. T. per Gallon, *&c. &c.*

Samuel Eliot

Has imported in the Captains Hunter *and* Calef, *who are juſt arrived from* LONDON,

A freſh Aſſortment of GOODS,

among which are the following Articles, which he ſells at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale & Retail,

At his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market,

SUPER fine blue, cloth-colour'd and pompadour broad-cloths, and
A good Aſſortment of inferior cloths
Callicoes and patches
Printed linens
Striped hollands
Cotton gowns
Pink & changeable Broglios
Turkey tippees
Broad perſians
Pink, blue, and white narrow perſians
Narrow alamode, y'd wide ditto for handkerchiefs
Fring'd black Barcelona handkerchiefs
Pink, white, and blue cardinal ſilks
Faſhionable garland trimming
Childrens fillets
Black & colour'd feathers
Flowers for the head
Black ſattin
Pink, white & blue ſattin
Duroys and fuſtians
Crimſon, black & cloth-colour'd knit breeches
Mens ſuperfine black ſilk hoſe, white ditto
White ribb'd ditto
Mens cotton hoſe
Mens white and brown thread ditto
Mens black and colour'd worſted hoſe
Womens thread and worſted hoſe
Plain, white & black gauze
Black cypreſs, Hat crape
Cap lace
White blond lace
White trolly ditto
Black bone lace
Trimm'd and untrimm'd chip bonnets
Black ſilk mitts
White ditto
3-4, 7-8, and yard-wide Iriſh linens
3-4 and 7-8 garlix
Dowlaſs, Sheetings
Long lawns, plain lawns
Flowered ditto
Cambricks, Muſlins
Piſtol lawns
3-4 and 6-4 diaper
Table-cloths
Fine napkin diaper
⅞, ¾ and y'd-wide checks
Blue-and-white furniture checks
Apron checks
Half-yard and yard-wide figur'd dimitty
Plain and corded ditto
India dimitty
Plain black ruſſel
Callimancoes, Tammies
Shalloons, Everlaſtings

Colour'd and mourning grizzets
Plain & ſprigg'd muſſinets
Colour'd brilliants
Tunerize
⅓ y^d and y^d wide poplins
Strip'd & croſs-bar ſtuffs
Plain & ſtrip'd cambleteen
Dark camblets
Bengals and Peniaſcoes
Ruſſels, Water'd gro-
Pruſſianets (grams
Hair Pluſhes
Black & cloth col^d velvets
Figur'd ſhapes
India nankeens
Alapeens black & colour'd
Black taffety
Black paduſoy
An aſſortment of ſilk handkerchiefs
White water'd tabby
Yellow holland
Yellow canvas
Cord and braid
Stay ſtrapping
Gallooms, Ferrets
Womens & childrens ſtays
German ſerges, Halfthicks
Napt bever coating
Ratteens, Kerſeys
Swanſkins, Drapery baize
Flower'd ſerges
Swanſkin for iron^s cloths
Camblets for roqueloes *of a peculiar colour & fabric*
Black cardinal ſilk
Snail trimmings
Black gimp
Pink & ſcarlet floſs trimming
Black cravats
Mens and womens black glazed gloves
Black ſhammy ditto
Mens glove-tops
Black leather mitts
Oznabrigs & ticklenburg
Ravens duck, Bedticks
Buckrams
Mohair, ſilk & hair and ſilk twiſt
Mohair and horſe hair buttons
Knee garters
Coloured & white threads
Fans pins
Broad & ſhoe qualities
Tapes ſtrip'd ditto
Sewing ſilks
Ribbons garters
Shirt buttons
Cape velvets
Black and colour'd gauze handkerchiefs
Butt ſoles, Plaids
Womens Engliſh ſhoes clogs and goloſhoes
Mens ſtriped caps
Chequered, ſpotted and flowered linen handkerchiefs.
None-ſo-pretties.

ALSO,

An Aſſortment of CHINA WARE, GREEN TEA in pound and half pound caniſters, at Two Dollars and a Half per pound; writing, cartridge & preſs Paper; Combs; Ink-powder, *&c.—&c.—&c.*

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,
THE CROWN COFFEE-HOUSE,
at the End of King-Street in *Boſton*, now in the Occupation of Mrs. *Rebecca Coffin*, very advantageouſly ſituated either for a public Houſe or Store. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe, may know further, by inquiring of *Hannah Shillcock*, or *Nathan Hancock*, both living at the North End of *Boſton* aforeſaid.

CHARLES-TOWN, *April* 20, 1765.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Charles-Town, dated Feb. 8. 1765.

"AFTER ſeveral meetings and conſultations of the agents for the colonies, as to the mode and meaſure of oppoſition to be given to the Stamp-Bill, all of them having inſtructions to ſuggeſt the rights and privileges of the colonies, and to diſpute (as it were) the power of parliament, it became neceſſary for thoſe agents, who were not in parliament, to learn if petitions diſputing that power would be received in the houſe: In the mean time, if poſſible to ward off the intended blow, as moſt of the colonies had ſignified their inclination to aſſiſt the Mother-country upon proper requiſitions from hence, tho' at preſent labouring under a heavy debt, it was agreed, that it might have a good effect to have that inclination made known to adminiſtration: For that purpoſe, Mr. Garth, Doctor Franklin, Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Ingoldſell, were deſired by the reſt of the Agents to attend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who aſſured them, of his readineſs and deſire to purſue ſuch meaſures only as might give univerſal ſatisfaction; but that he was bound in honour to parliament, to call for the reſolution of laſt year, and to propoſe to the houſe the carrying into execution a ſtamp-duty in all America; adding, if the houſe ſhould think on any other method of procuring aſſiſtance from America, more eligible, he ſhould not object to it.

"Accordingly on the 6th inſt. he propoſed to the committee of ways and means, that the meaſure the houſe by their reſolution of laſt year thought might be proper and neceſſary, that of charging ſtamp duties in America. The arguments urged, tended to prove, that the colonies were all *virtually* repreſented in parliament, in the ſame manner as thoſe of the ſubjects in Great-Britain, who did *not* vote for repreſentatives; ſundry acts of parliament were recited that had from time to time been enacted, impoſing duties on the American ſubjects[1], that there could not be a *diſtinction* between the powers of *legiſlation* and *taxation*; Accounts were produced of the ſeveral ſums raiſed by each colony on the continent, and in the Weſt-Indies, towards defraying their reſpective civil eſtabliſhments, in the whole amounting to 75,000l. per annum, or thereabouts; there were likewiſe ſtated accounts of the ſeveral debts the colonies ſtood charged with at preſent, amounting in the whole to about 900,000l. ſterling, all of which would be paid off before the year 1769; that therefore it was but reaſonable the colonies ſhould contribute at leaſt to take off that part of the burthen from the mother-country which concerns the protection and defence of themſelves: The power of parliament was aſſerted, and ſo *univerſally* agreed to, that no petition diſputing it will be received. The advocates for the colonies therefore choſe to take the ſenſe of the houſe upon a queſtion for adjourning; Mr. Alderman Beckford moved it, ſeconded by Sir William Meredith, they divided the committee about midnight, but it was carried againſt them by 245 to 49."

It is ſaid, Benjamin Barons, Eſq; will be appointed Poſtmaſter-General for the Southern Diſtrict of America (including North and South Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and the Bahama-Iſlands) and keep the General Poſt Office at Charles-town.

[1] See An Abſtract of the Act pa. 53

[1] But not any Revenue Acts. Ta Miſtake. vide Mr Pitts Speech. Page 403

To the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of *Boston*.

GENTLEMEN, ‖

THERE is no pleasure in this life, besides a good conscience, equal to that resulting from the just esteem of ones country, founded on a sincere desire of serving it, & of having strained every nerve for that purpose. To deserve in this way, requires a thousand talents I never was betrusted with. I wish I had used what little I have better. The only strong evidence I can find of a misapplication is founded on the displeasure of many of my fellow citizens, to whom I have ever held myself accountable in public and private.—Four years since you were pleased, unask'd, undesired and unexpectedly, to confer on me an honor I had not vanity enough to aspire after.—There lives not a man who can say I ever asked his vote or his interest, I have ever detested the tho't—A provincial assembly was once of some importance—I fear I have survived that period which will never return again—No misfortune can give me the like wound—This only hath wounded my spirit—But God be thanked the wound is not mortal.—What would it avail for me to tell you, that were it lawful and possible, to get at my deeply entrenched fellow commoner, who I know to be the cause of all your calamities, I would leap like the Roe, not to run away but to pay part of the purchase of your ransom with my life or his? Possibly I need not leave America, to find him. But be he who he may, he is at present quite safe from you and I. The mischief long meditated has taken effect. God only can now help you. The divine Brutus once wore the cloak of a fool, and of a madman, the only cloak I ever knew a man of true honor & spirit condescend to put on. As to the later *Bruti* they have never play'd fairly—The assassin of Julius deserved to die more if possible than the tyrant he stabbed—It was unmanly—None but *Cassius* and the D[illegible] could advise him to so bloody a deed—Cato was a coward—Had I lived in Rome at that time, and known as much as I now do, I should have advised them rather to have introduced the modern refinement of duels on the single combats of the generous ancients—Julius was certainly above engaging with any single man in Rome—But had his wicked ministers been called one after another behind the Pantheon, till a lucky ball had given them and the world a quietus, instead of resignations and scampering to Utica the republic, would soon have retrieved its pristine glory—Be calm, be patient a little while gentlemen.—To return from old Rome to Boston—I ever tho't myself infinitely unequal to so very important a trust as the representative of a free people.—Were my abilities equal to what for your sakes I could wish, and my integrity as great as you once tho't it, they would at present be all lost.—But alas, I am a man of no name or fortune, and consequently can make but a scurvey figure in the modern world.—— The only conceivable value of riches is, that they may place an honest man and a lover of his country at ease to study, and at leisure to push the best interests of the human species.—I have ever been without these means. I am, ever have been, and expect ever to be, a poor man. I tell you a melancholly truth, yet I have taken more pains for an honest quiet living than many who ride in their coaches and six.——I have given up £.200 a year sterling, that I might have honestly made, besides what are called good decent perquisites—I know not where to go for any part of this money. Should my children want it, and their daily bread, I hope it will be some consolation to them, that their father lost part of his in a vain attempt to serve his country.—I leave the rest to Providence.—I have devoted far more of precious time to your service, than according to the vulgar political arithmetic of the wise of this world, a poor man can honestly afford.—— I have sacrificed peace, quiet, *real friends*, and every tempting allurement of a man, naturally and constitutionally inclined to social pleasures.—— Tell me my once dear friends, what I have got by all this, besides the curse causeless of thousands, for whose welfare my heart has bled yearly, and is now ready to burst. At this instant, I have reason to believe many of you are pouring forth the most severe and and undeserved censures of a man, who has risked his life, his family, his all, in your service, more than once.—I neither can, nor incline to speak more plainly at present—you may know my meaning more fully hereafter.—So far have I been from giving up one of your rights and privileges, that I have contended for them, *ut pro aris et focis, as for the last and best drop of your & my hearts blood*. That I have hitherto contended so much in vain, has been no fault of mine—whose it is, time will discover.—I defy the worst enemy I have to give one instance, and to prove it, to any the least degree or color of probability, wherein I have been false to my ever beloved & honored constituents.—So long as I had almost a unanimous voice in my favour, I tho't it a vast encouragement to persevere, as I ever shall without it, in the very hazardous attempt to serve you.——I ever thought such a call rendered it my duty to sacrifice *temporal & private interest*, and every other partial consideration, for the good of the *whole*. *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. I think so too.—— My most sincere and upright intentions have been wilfully misconstrued, and misrepresented to deceive the weak but well meaning. I have been followed even to the retirements of private amusement. The little chit chat of the coffee house and the fire cracked merely for the pleasure of cracking it, hath been most gravely, solemnly and formally magnified and worked up to infidelity, treason & rebellion —— To accuse, try and condemn a man unheard, and never to publish his sentence 'till the moment of execution, is not the usual conduct of true lovers of liberty. Perhaps it cannot be matched but in the proceeding of an enraged assembly at a *monster* of *monsters*. If I am such on one, dispatch me as soon as you please. I am,

Gentlemen, your very humble Servant,

J. OTIS.

P. S. Had the Printers time or room, I should refute a long catalogue of ridiculous stories lately propagated of me, but there will be opportunity hereafter.—I shall be at your meeting To-morrow at Nine of the clock—‖ The only favor I have to ask, is, half an hour's talk before or after the Election, 'tis perfectly indifferent which. *J. O.*

NEW-YORK, May 6.

By our latest advices from England, among which we have many particulars from a gentleman who was present and heard all the debates in parliament when the Stamp Bill was brought in, we have collected the following articles, viz. That the accounts which have been publish'd in all our papers (taken first from the Boston papers) relating to the circumstances that attended the passing of that bill, were extremely erroneous. That there was no such observation, during the debate, made by any member in the house, as, *That where the Colonies stand on such high pretentions of independency on the supreme legislative authority of Great-Britain, there is no moderating any thing.* That it was so far from being true, *That at the debate in the house, when the resolves passed, not a man spoke who did not declare his opinion that America ought to be taxed*, that the speakers in favour of the colonies were more numerous than their oppofers, much better speakers, and incomparably superior in point of argument, tho' out number'd by the ministerial party, and dependants upon court favour.

The bill was introduced by Lord Granville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a long speech, more specious than solid. [*the substance of which, and of all the arguments of the other speakers in favour of the bill, we are informed are contain'd, in almost their very words, in a pamphlet publish'd in London and reprinted in Boston, an extract from which has lately been publish'd in several News-papers, and is intended also to be printed in this paper, with a refutation of the principal arguments, shewing from the author's own words and state of the case, that the parliament of Great Britain have no right to levy an internal tax upon the Colonies; and that if such a tax is imposed upon them it will be arbitrary, oppressive and tyrannical; a violation of their charter, of their constitutional rights as Englishmen, and their natural rights as men*] Several members then spoke on each side the question, but the most remarkable in favour of the Colonies was Col. BARRE, [a gentleman of the army, member for the borough of Chipping Wycomb, in the county of Bucks; he was a major and an adjutant general at the taking of Quebec, where he was wounded, and for his services was rewarded with the place of governor of a castle; but was dismissed from it on his voting against some ministerial measures] He made a most excellent speech, wherein he asserted the colonies rights, urged their services & importance to Great Britain, resented the hardships and indignities that had been put upon them, particularly, in cramping their trade, in extending the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty, (so that a man might be called 1500 miles from Georgia, to answer an information laid against him in Halifax) and in the appointment of persons to places of high trust and importance without either characters or qualifications to fill them with dignity, or discharge the necessary duties.—He mention'd the appointment of a judge for one of the colonies, who he said to his certain knowledge had not long before been oblig'd to hold up his hand at a bar.—He observed that Great Britain called herself the mother country, but cautioned her to beware that she did not give the colonies just reason to think her rather a cruel step dame than a mother; he said they had been planted with little or no cost to Great-Britain many of them without any, and had amply repaid her by their trade, for all the services she had ever done them; that the very charges of the war for which the tax was proposed to be raised, was for her own sake not theirs, who had likewise been at great expences on their own account in the same cause; and that it was more unreasonable to impose a tax on them for defending them, than it would have been to demand a reimbursement for the expences of defending Portugal and Germany. He said the Americans were a brave people, inflexably loyal, and affectionately attached to his majesty's person and family, and the British constitution; and still retain'd that high sense and estimation of freedom, and their native rights, to preserve which they quitted their native country, and fled to a wilderness inhabited by barbarous Savages, whom they chose to encounter rather than bear oppression; and that if they were permitted peaceably to enjoy their rights, they would in a few years be the strongest bulwark to the British monarchy. That in a late war they had defended themselves, without any assistance from Great Britain, and by taking Cape Breton had given peace to England: In short, it was observed of this gentleman, that he said all that could be expected or desired from a warm friend to the colonies, heartily attach'd to, and acquainted with their interests.—— And for his disinterested endeavours in defence of constitutional rights, and the injured colonies, deserves to have statues erected to his honor.

We are further informed, that tho' every art had been used to make the stamp duty a popular measure, yet that in a full house, supposed to be about 400, there was but a majority of about 40 *voices* in favour of the bill—[other accounts indeed mention that there was but about 40 against the bill on *a division*, but both the accounts may possibly be right, for when the majority is certainly known, many that voted with the minority do not divide them] Without doors we hear, every person who was at all qualified to form any judgment of the matter, seem'd unanimous in favour of the colonies And it was hoped they would assert their rights, by resolves enter'd on the journals of their several houses of assembly, and remonstrate by petitions to his Majesty and the other branches of the legislature, and by every means in their power endeavour to frustrate the designs form'd to deprive them of one of the most valuable blessings that God has bestowed upon them, and reduce them to a level with abject slaves that groan under the tyranny of the most arbitrary monarchs in the universe.

Last Friday Morning a most shocking, cruel and unheard of Murder, was committed in this City, viz. One Swaaner a Taylor, took his own Child of about 3 Months old, out of the Craddle when asleep, (the Mother being gone to Market) and with a Knife, cut its Throat from Ear to Ear The Cries of another Child that was in the Room, alarmed the Neighbours, and when they enter'd the Chamber where Swaaner was, they found the Murdered Infant in his Arms; He immediately confessed the Murder, and said he had been long tired of his Life and was determined to make away with himself, but he intended the Child should leave the World before him. The Coroner's Inquest being summoned, and after proper Inquiry into the Matter, bro't in their Verdict, *Lunacy*.

ANTIGUA, March 27.

Extract of a letter from Dominica, dated the 16th inst.

"We are here under the greatest consternation and terror on account of the many and violent Earthquakes felt here of late; all yesterday and last night, without any long intermission, the shocks were more violent than were ever known in the island before. It is dreaded some fatal issue will soon follow: Once or twice in particular yesterday, the motion of the earth, with a strong hollow sound, was so sensible, that we all feared the houses in both towns would have fallen down, and that the earth would have opened; no other mischief happened besides a general panick in all the inhabitants.

NEWPORT, *May* 6

The Master of a Whaling Vessel who arrived here last Saturday from Dominica, informs, That on the 5th ult. he put into that Island, and just after he had anchored was surprized with a violent Motion of the Vessel, which made him imagine she had struck, but the Depth of Water convinced him it must be an Earthquake: That he went ashore the next Day, and was informed by a Frenchman, that for two Months the Inhabitants had been almost continually under the Horrors of repeated Earthquakes: That he (the Master) believes he was sensible of not less than 150 Shocks while he was on Shore: That on Monday the 8th he sailed for St. Kitts, and the Friday following was not only informed by one Mr. French of that Island, but read in the St. Kitts Paper, that on Wednesday the 10th the Windward Part of the Island of Dominica, said to be about one Half, was entirely sunk or ingulfed in the Ocean, together with the Inhabitants belonging thereto; but the Number of the People we cannot ascertain.—Dominica is one of the Carribee Islands, but little cultivated, lies 28 Miles North of Martinico, and 146 N. W. of Barbados, inhabitted chiefly by French. It was ceded to Great Britain by the last Treaty of Peace.

(The Southern Post says there is a Letter at New-York dated the 16th from Dominica, which makes no mention of the above.)

BOSTON, *May* 13.

We just now hear that a Mast-Ship is arrived at Portsmouth New-Hampshire, in 28 Days from England, but we have not yet received any News by her.

Saturday last, about 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, Mr Joseph Badger of this Town, Limner, was seized with an Apoplectic Fit, and expired before Eleven the same Night. His Remains are to be inter'd To-Morrow Afternoon.

‖ Perhaps This Letter, with His Speech at the Meeting secured his Election, it was doubtful before. ◊ George Grenville, the Lord. ∧ The office of Advocate General. 99 See the Act page 53.

BOSTON, May 13.

Wednesday last the DUDLEIAN Lecture was preached at the Chapple of Harvard College, by the Rev. Dr. MAYHEW, from those Words in 2 Cor. vi. 16. *What Agreement hath the Temple of God with Idols.*

Friday last, Partrick Mulvany, pursuant to his Sentence, for Theft, on a second Conviction, sat one Hour on the Gallows, with a *Rope* about his Neck; let him beware of a Third, lest *it* change to something elſe. The next Day he was complimented with Thirty Stripes at a pretty full 'Change.

Saturday alſo one Samuel Cook, for Forgery, ſtood one Hour on the Pillory, amidſt a Number of Spectators.

We hear from Bradford, that on the 4th Inſtant died there greatly lamented, the Rev. Mr. *Joſeph Parſons*, Paſtor of the Church of Chriſt in that Place.

Yeſterday Captain Galliſpie in a Ship arrived here from St. Martins.

Extract of a Letter from a young Gentleman at Georgia

"Agreeable to your Deſire, I have been to ſee Mr. Whitefield's Orphan Houſe, and will as near as I know give you a Deſcription thereof. It conſiſts of four elegant Fronts, with a Piazza all around, a very neat Chapple in it, two very handſome Parlours and Chambers over them, for Mr. Whitefield's own Uſe, it has on the ſame Floor with his Chambers four others very handſome; there is a genteel Dining-Hall for the Orphans on the Ground Floor, and a ſmall neat well choſen Library, principally Books of Divinity. The other Story is a long Range of Chambers commodious for the Orphans, with good Feather Beds: About 40 Yards from the Houſe is the School a neat ſmall Building, the Stables, Store houſes and Negro Houſes: There is the moſt elegant Garden in the Country, which is before the Front which faces the Road: The Parlours and Chambers are all very handſomely furniſhed with Pictures, all at the Expence of Mr. Whitefield: It is governed by two Gentlemen of Mr. Whitefield's Appointment, who are Preachers without Orders, and the Morning Service is that of the Church of England, and the Evening Preſbyterian. One of the Gentlemen has the Care of the Plantation in the Week, and the other of the School.—This Plantation produces 150 Caſk of Rice yearly, beſides Boards, and Silk worth about 160 £. ſterling, alſo Indigo to the Value of 105 £. ſterling more. All Strangers on a Viſit are entertained very handſomely, gratis. But at preſent it can ſcarcely be called an Orphan Houſe, as there are but 5 Boys therein, Mr. Whitefield having put all out that were fit, when he was here laſt. He has now given it to the Province of Georgia for a College, together with 2000 £. to be laid out in ſome additional Buildings for Lodgings to the Scholars, with a Reſerve to himſelf of appointing 10 poor Youths as Servitors to the reſt, and to be educated with them.—Mr. Whitefield when here laſt had it atteſted on Oath by the Tradeſmen's Bills that built the Orphan-Houſe it coſt him 12,800 £. ſterling. Many ſenſible People ſay that if it had not been for this Houſe, the Province would have been deſerted; for the new Settlers (poor People) had recourſe here after their Work was done to good Lodgings and Proviſions on free Coſt. On the whole I think it does Mr. Whitefield great Honor, and far ſurpaſſes any Idea of Him."——

To the Publiſhers of the BOSTON GAZETTE.

MY Friend Veritas I fear has deprived himſelf and me of a Pleaſure we have long waited for, which is the Annihilation of the ancient Company he had reference to, in two late Evening Poſts.—Had not his overflowing Zeal for the good of his Country prompted him to begin its Reformation juſt at this Juncture, our Wiſhes would doubtleſs have ſoon been accompliſhed.—Was there any other needleſs Expence of Time or Money among us, he could have "pointed out," whereby he might have diſcharged his Conſcience as a "ſincere Friend to his Country," without attacking that Company; we might ſtill have feaſted our Eyes on their decreaſing Files, or had a favourite Paſſion granted by their ſpeedy Exit.——I beg of him for the future to give us his Speculations on ſome other Subjects—ſuppoſe Detraction;——but whatever he does, by all Means to let that Company alone, for as ſure as we wiſh its Deſtruction, ſo ſure it will, like religious Sectaries, flouriſh when perſecuted. Your's.

AMICUS VERITATIS.

FANEUIL-HALL, LOTTERY,

THE Public are hereby notified,

That the Drawing, of Faneuil-Hall Lottery, *No.* Four, *would have commenced on Thurſday laſt; but as the Managers had not heard of the Diſpoſal of ſome Tickets which were ſent into the Country for Sale, they were obliged to poſtpone the Drawing 'till*

MONDAY the 20th Inſtant,

When it will ABSOLUTELY *commence, at* Faneuil-Hall, *where thoſe who incline may attend. A few Tickets unſold, may be had of the Managers, or the Printers hereof, if apply'd for ſpeedily.*

CASH for POT-ASH.

A Quantity of POT-ASH *is wanted, for which the very higheſt Price will be given, and the Caſh paid therefor on the Delivery, by* JOHN HANCOCK, *at his Store, oppoſite the Eaſt End of* Faneuil-*Hall Market. May* 13, 1765.

Juſt imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

John Goſe,

At his Shop at the Sign of the Painter's Arms in Queen Street, Wholeſale and Retail very cheap for Caſh,

The beſt of London Linſeed Oil,

boil'd or raw, by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity, Nut Oil, Spirit of Turpentine and Varniſh, Painter's Colours and Bruſhes of all ſorts, Stone and Pallat Knives, white Copperas, Colours prepared for Houſe and Ship Painting, Whiting by the Hogſhead or ſmaller Quantity; the beſt of London Crown Glaſs for Pictures, with an Aſſortment of Mezzotinto Prints, Water Colours ready prepared in Shells; the beſt of Crayons in Setts, French Chalk, and fine Camel-hair Pencils, &c. &c. &c.

WEDNESDAY the 15th Inſt.

at Ten o'Clock Forenoon, will be ſold by Public AUCTION, at the Store under the *Impoſt Office*, ſouth Side of the Town Dock, Part of the Cargo of the Sloop *Swan, Daniel Bates*, Maſter.

VIZ.

EIGHTY three Barrels of Flour	24 Tierces of Bread
2 hogſheads Tobacco	5 Barrels ditto
2 hogſheads Loaf Sugar	6 Barrels Pork
10 Firkins Butter	3 Barrels of Sugar
20 Kegs of Bread	110 Gammons
2 Anchors	60 Cheeſes
2 Cables	Sails and Rigging
1 Boat	2 Hogs

N. B. The Effects to be ſeen in the Morning of the Day of Sale, at the Place above mentioned.

M: Deſhon.

THE above Goods would have been ſold on Tueſday, but on Account of the Town Meeting, is adjourn'd till the Day following.

At a legal Meeting of the Proprietors of the Town of *Aſhburnham*, held at the Meeting-Houſe in ſaid Town, on Wedneſday the 8th Day of *May* 1765, Mr. *Seth Sumner* was choſen Moderator of ſaid Meeting——And then ſaid Meeting was adjourn'd to *Roxbury*, at the Sign of the Grey Hound, to Wedneſday the 22d Day of *May* Inſtant, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon.——THESE are therefore to notify ſaid Proprietors to meet at Time and Place aforeſaid. A true Copy,

per *SAMUEL WILDER*, Propr's Clerk.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. *Robert Breck*, late of *Boſton*, Cooper, deceaſed, are once more deſired to pay their reſpective Debts to *Benjamin Dolbeare* and *Benjamin Harrod*, Executors to his laſt Will and Teſtament, or they will be ſued to *July* Court next, without any further Notice.—— To be Sold by ſaid Executors, two Negro Men that underſtand the Cooper's Buſineſs, and a Negro Woman that underſtands Houſhold Buſineſs: Alſo a Sloop of about 30 Tons, ſuitable for the Mackrel Fiſhery.

Juſt Publiſhed at Rhode-Iſland,

(And to be ſold by the Printers hereof:)

[Price One Piſtareen]

A DEFENCE of the LETTER from a Gentleman at *Halifax*, to his Friend at *Rhode-Iſland*.

This Day Publiſhed,

(And to be Sold by the Printers hereof:)

[illegible] LETTER

REMARKS on the [illegible]ENCE of the *Halifax* Libel, on the Britiſh American Colonies.

CHoice *Connecticut* PORK, to be ſold: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

Bates's Works, Folio;—Baxter's Works, 4 Vol. Fol.—Bayle's Hiſtorical Dictionary, 4 Vol. Fol.—Turrentine's Body of Divinity, 4 Vol. 4to.—Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

A fine Aſſortment of European GOODS,

——*Conſiſting of*——

Broad Cloths, Ratteens, Tammies, Shalloons, Cambletts, Garlix, Iriſh Hollands, Fuſtians, Lawns, Gauzes, Ribbons, Men and Womens Hoſe, fine Dowlaſs, Oznabrigs, 3 4 7 8 and 4 4r. Checks, a Quantity of Braziery Ware, Houſhold Furniture, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſhon*,

At the Neweſt Auction-Room, oppoſite the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday, and Friday Evenings,

An Aſſortment of European Goods, Houſhold Furniture, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Homes,

At his Store, No. 2, *South Side of the Town-Dock*, (Juſt below the Swing Bridge,)

At the loweſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort Credit;

Freſh *Philadelphia* Flour and Barr Iron; beſt brown Sugars by the Barrel or Hundred; Loaf Sugar; choice LONDON Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, beſt Prize Indigo by the Dozen or Hundred Weight; Molaſſes; Weſt-India & New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; New Rice; Cocoa, &c.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

Next Tueſday & Friday Evenings;

A Caſe of Drawers, Chamber Table, Oval Table, Deſks, a Pair of Leather Buckets, Braſs and Copper Kettles, Copper Wine Meaſures, Pewter Diſhes, &c. Mens Apparel, a Silver Watch, Linnen, Chex, Diaper, Gold and Silver Laces, Broad Cloths, Duffils, Plush, Halfthicks, Mohair, Paper, Sauff, Muſtard, and ſeveral Groce of Corks, &c.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thurſday Evening.

BRoad Cloths, Kerſeys, Cambletts, Knit Patterns, Iriſh Lionens, Checks, Garlix, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Mens coarſe and fine Hatts, Pictures under Glaſs, Mens and Womens Hoſe, Quadrants, ſtriped Holland, Feather Beds, Wearing Apparel, a Silver Watch, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN.

Harper from N. York. Morton from Philadelphia. Polk from Maryland. Patten from N. Carolina. Thompſon from St. Euſtatia. Haynes from St. Lucar. Howell from Liverpool.

CLEARED OUT.

Lewis, Andrews and Stocking for Connecticut. Seller for Philadelphia. Poine for Maryland. Parſivell for Virginia. Freeman for Georgia. Tyler for St. Vincents. Snow for Newfoundland. Hayman for London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Thorp for Connecticut. Dickey for Nova Scotia. Phillips for Newfoundland. Ingraham for Surrinam. Shand for Europe.

Buried in the Town of Boſton, ſince our laſt,

Twelve Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches. Nine.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week*

Monday, 18 m. aft.	6	Friday, 33 m. aft.	9
Tueſday, 9 m. aft.	7	Saturday 23 m. aft.	10
Wedneſday, 58 m. aft.	7	Lord's-day, 10 m. aft	11
Thurſday, 49 m. aft.	8	New ● 19 Day 3 Aftern.	

Aſſize of Bread—Wheat at 4*ſ.* 8*d.* per Buſh

A 4d. White Loaf, to weigh	2 lb.	4 Oz.	00 Dr
A 2d Ditto —— to weigh	1 lb.	2 Oz	0 Dr
A 4d. Brick Loaf to weigh	2 lb.	1 Oz.	0 Dr
A 4d. Loaf of Brown Bread, 3-qrs Wheat 1 qr. Rye Meal.	2 lb.	11 Oz.	8 Dr
A 4d. Ditto, not above half Indian Meal, — —	3 lb.	10 Oz.	0 Dr

Biſket of a Copper Price ſhould weigh, 6 Oz 0 Dr.

☞ *Allowance to be made for the drying of Biſket.*

Publiſhed, May 1, 1765.

◊ See Page 59—72.

By the KING's AUTHORITY.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by the King for the Sale of Lands in the Iſlands of Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, and for adjuſting and ſettling with the French Inhabitants of St. Vincent and Dominica, the Terms and Conditions on which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct that the ſaid Inhabitants may become Britiſh Subjects, and remain in Poſſeſſion of the cleared Lands they occupied at the Time of the Surrender of the ſaid Iſlands, &c &c. being informed that ſome Miſapprehenſions and Doubts have ariſen concerning the Tenor & Meaning of the ſaid Terms, the Commiſſioners, the better to enable the ſaid Inhabitants clearly to comprehend the ſame, have directed the ſubſequent Abſtract, taken from his Majeſty's Inſtructions, to be tranſlated into French, and diſperſed in the ſaid Iſland.

Abſtract of the Terms and Conditions contained in his Majeſty's Inſtructions, relative to the French Inhabitants of the Iſlands of St Vincent and Dominica.

THE native Caribees of St. Vincent are permitted to remain undiſturbed in their Cottages and Grounds, and the French Inhabitants in that Iſland and Dominica are encouraged to continue on the Lands which they have cleared, and to enjoy their Poſſeſſions, by Virtue of Leaſes under the Crown in the following Manner, and ſubject to the following Conditions, that is to ſay: The Leſſee is to take the Oaths of Allegiance, and make and ſubſcribe the Declaration of Abjuration; he is to hold by his Leaſe only ſuch cleared Lands, as he was at the Surrender of thoſe Iſlands, and ſtill is poſſeſſed of, excepting where his very great Conveniency makes ſome ſmall Alterations neceſſary, in which Caſe ſmall Parcels of contiguous Lands may be added and comprized therein as the Commiſſioners ſhall judge reaſonable. In Caſes where Lands were held before the late Peace by ſeveral French Proprietors jointly, ſome of whom are ſince retired from them, the ſaid Lands are to be ſevered into Parts, and Indulgence ſhewn in the Diviſion to thoſe who are contented to remain and receive their Portions. But the Lands which have been occupied by religious Societies are not included within the Meaning of theſe Proviſions, nor intituled to the ſame Favour, but are to be otherwiſe diſpoſed of. And if any French Inhabitant there happens to be, who has occupied more than Five Hundred Acres of Land, as above deſcribed, in St. Vincent, or Three Hundred in Dominica, his Poſſeſſions are to be reduced to thoſe Numbers. Neither the Leaſes, or any Part of the Lands thereby demiſed, are aſſignable to any other Perſon, without a Licence firſt had from the Governor-General, and the Approbation of the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations: And a Covenant is alſo to be inſerted in the Leaſe, that the Leſſee ſhall reſide at leaſt one Half of the Year, in the Iſland where the Lands lie. If it ſhall be found neceſſary to appropriate to public Uſes, cleared Lands in the Poſſeſſion of any French Inhabitant, he ſhall be paid for any Buildings or Improvements thereon by fair Appraiſement, and be allotted uncleared Lands in lieu of his cleared Lands ſo appropriated as abovementioned.

Under theſe Reſtrictions, and with theſe Conditions, Leaſes, to be ſigned by the Commiſſioners, and paſſed under the Seal of the Iſlands, may be granted for the Terms of fourteen, twenty-one, thirty two, or forty Years, at the Option of the Leſſees, or (if they prefer it) for fourteen Years, renewable at the Pleaſure of the Leſſees for a further Number of Years, not exceeding forty in the whole. And, in Conſideration hereof, certain Fines are to be paid down and Quit-rents reſerved to the Crown, according to the Nature and Circumſtances of the Caſe. But if any French Inhabitants ſhall not be diſpoſed to occupy the Land he has already cleared, upon the Terms of the Leaſe requred of him, he will be permitted to take up uncleared Lands, unincumbered with thoſe Terms, to be allotted him by the Commiſſioners, in lieu of the former, and be moreover paid for the Buildings thereon, by fair Appraiſement.

Notice is alſo hereby given, that the Commiſſioners intend to repair, with all convenient Speed, firſt to the Iſland of St. Vincent, and from thence to Dominica, in order to determine in each Iſland the ſeveral Matters which are to be ſettled with the ſaid Inhabitants, in Conformity with the above Inſtructions: And moreover, in order to facilitate and expedite ſuch Settlement, the ſaid Inhabitants are required previouſly to prepare, and have in Readineſs to be given in to the ſaid Commiſſioners on their Arrival, a full and exact Account of the following Particulars.

I. The Number and Names of all white Perſons, and of all other free Perſons in each Family.

II. The Number, Names, and Ages of the able Slaves and others belonging to each Family.

III. A deſcriptive Account of the cleared Lands poſſeſſed and occupied by each Family, expreſſing the Number of Quarres, or Extent which the ſame conſiſts of, what Parts thereof are under particular Culture, and with what planted; alſo a Deſcription of the Buildings and Improvements thereon.

IV. The Determination of the ſaid Inhabitants with Regard to the Terms and Conditions explained in the preceding Abſtract, declaring which of the Alternatives offered they ſeverally prefer, in order to become Britiſh Subjects, and enjoy the Privileges and Advantages of that free and happy Government.

And, leſt any improper Inſinuations ſhould be uſed to alarm or prejudice the ſaid Inhabitants, it is declared, that ſuch Information is required with no other View, than to enable the Commiſſioners the more eaſily and ſpeedily to ſettle the Buſineſs that is to be concluded with them.

It may not, however be improper particularly to explain, that no Bargain or Agreement whatever can be ſuſtained, which any of the ſaid Inhabitants may have made or entered into with other Perſons, reſpecting Lands or Houſes, ſince the Time of the Surrender of the ſaid Iſlands; nor will any Allowance be granted for Improvements of any Kind, made in Conſequence of ſuch unwarrantable Proceedings. All Lands and Houſes (excepting the Town Lots granted by Governor Dalrymple, in Charlottville, in the Iſland of Dominica) which ſhall not be judged by the ſaid Commiſſioners actually to belong to French Inhabitants occupying the ſame, will be the Property of the King, and diſpoſed of according to his Majeſty's royal Inſtructions. *By Direction of the Commiſſioners,*

JOHN GREG, Secretary.

A Saw Miller

IS wanted for a Mill now building in the Eaſtern Country.——Whoever applies muſt have a Character, which will bear enquiring into, and muſt be rather before hand with the World, and able to give Security for performing his Agreement, if it ſhall be required.——Enquire of *William Story*, Eſq; at his Office oppoſite the Town-Houſe, *Boſton*.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

By Order of his Excellency the GOVERNOR, with the Advice of the Council.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Aſſembly for the Province aboveſaid, did at their Seſſion begun and held at Boſton *on Wedneſday the 9th Day of* January *laſt, paſs an Act intitled "An Act to carry into Execution an Order of the General Court for numbering the People within this Province;" by which Act it is made the Duty of the Select Men of each Town and Diſtrict within this Province, choſen for the Year* 1764, *to take an exact Account of the Number of Dwelling-Houſes, Families and People of their reſpective Towns and Diſtricts, including as well Indians civilized, Negroes, and Molattoes, as white People. and Females as well as Males, and diſtinguiſh in this Form, namely,*

" White People under ſixteen Years	Males / Females
" Above ſixteen Years - -	Males / Females
" Families - - - -	
" Houſes - - - -	
" Negroes and Molattoes -	Males / Females
" Indians - - -	Males / Females

And whereas the Select Men of moſt of the Towns in the Province have complied with the Order and Act aforeſaid; but ſome have hitherto neglected and the Time for making the Return draws nigh:

NOTICE is hereby given to ſuch of the Select-Men aforeſaid who have not complied with the Order of Court above-mentioned, and made Return purſuant thereto, that they or the Survivors of them are by the ſaid Act required to take the Account aforeſaid agreeable to the Form above-mentioned, and make Return thereof to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties within the Province on or before the 25th of this Inſtant *May*, upon the Penalty of *Fifty Pounds* in Caſe of Refuſal or Neglect.

NOTICE is alſo given to all whom it may concern, That in Caſe any Maſter or Miſtreſs of any Family ſhall refuſe to give a proper and true Liſt when required by one or more of the Select-Men, he or ſhe ſhall according to ſaid Act forfeit the Sum of *Forty Shillings*.

May 2, 1765. A. OLIVER, *Secr.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Lewis Gray,

At Store No. 1, *Butler's*-Row;

Choice *Philadelphia* Flour; Anchors of different Sizes; Refin'd Barr Iron; Iron Pot, Kettles & Skillets; Bohea Tea, per Cheſt or Dozen; Florence Oyl per Cheſt or Flaſk; Oyl in Caſes, 12 Bottles in a Caſe. RUM, Loaf & brown Sugar, and Molaſſes per Hogſhead or Barrel; Choice Geneva; Coffee and Chocolate; *Weymouth* CHEESE; Pipes per Box or Groce; Delph and Stone Ware; &c. &c. &c.

BY Order of the General Court, on Wedneſday the 22d of the preſent Month of *May*, at Four o'Clock P. M. at the Houſe of Mr. *Foſter*, Innholder in *Plimouth*, will be expoſed to Sale by Publick Auction, ſeveral Tracts of Land in the County of *Plimouth, viz* one Tract formerly belonging to *Jeremiah Hatch*, lying in *Hanover*; one Tract on the Northerly Side of *Aſſon*, a River in *Middleborough*, formerly belonging to *Benjamin Booth*, and *Iſaac Pierce*, Junr. Two Tracts in the Town of *Rocheſter*, the one formerly belonging to *John White*, the other to *Samuel Sprague*, all which ſeveral Tracts were mortgaged to the Commiſſioners for the Hundred Thouſand Pounds Loan, in the year 1716, and Adjudgment has been recovered, and Poſſeſſion taken for the Province.

Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, Court of Vice-Admiralty. } *Boſton, May 4th.* 1765.

ALL Perſons claiming Property in Twenty-Two Hogſheads and Two Barrels of Brown Sugar, ſeized by *Roger Hale*, Eſq; Collector, *Benjamin Hallowell*, Eſq; Comptroller, and *Charles Paxton*, Eſq; Surveyor of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of *Boſton*, for illegal Importation, are hereby Notified to make their perſonal Appearance at a Court of Vice Admiralty to be holden at *Boſton*, within and for ſaid Province, on Wedneſday the Fifteenth Day of *May* Currant, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſame Sugar ſhould not be decreed to remain forfeit, as prayed for per Information on File in ſaid Court.

Per Curiam, WM. STORY, D. Reg.

Sam.l. Abbot

Hereby Informs his Cuſtomers and others, that he has imported in Capt. HUNTER, who has juſt arrived from LONDON,

A General Aſſortment of *Engliſh* GOODS, ſuitable for the Spring and Summer, which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates for Caſh, by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop the Corner of Wing's-Lane, near the Town-Dock, *Boſton*. N. B. *French* Indigo, *Kippen's* Souff, Whalebone, Wool Cards, Paper, Mens Hatts, Cutlary Ware, Pipes by the Box, Earthen and Glaſs Ware by the Caſk and Box, Trunks, Caſks, Boxes, &c. &c.

Choice *London* BOHEA TEA, Hyſon and Shucong Teas, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugars, Raiſins, Spices of all Sorts, *Young's* and *Durham's* Muſtard, *Kippen's* Snuff, beſt French Indigo, Poland and London Starch, New Rice and Flour, Pepper, Long and ſhort Pipes, Caſtile and common hard Soap, Sweet Oyl by the Caſe, Cheſt, Bottle, Flaſk, Gallon or ſmaller Quantity; Capers, Oatmeal, Logwood and Redwood, Allum, Copperas, Salt-Petre, Delph and Stone Ware, three Gallon Stone Jugs, Stone Pickle Pots, ſplit Peaſe, Glouceſter Cheeſe, *&c* Sold at the loweſt Price for Caſh, by Wholeſale or Retail, by

Richard Bradford,

At his Shop near the Conduit, in Union-Street *Boſton*.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Jonathan Cooper*, late of *Charleſtown*, Trader, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Mercy Cooper*, of ſaid *Charleſtown*, or *Abraham Watſon*, Junr. of *Cambridge*, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate: and all that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to ſaid Adminiſtrators. *Charleſtown, May* 3. 1765.

All Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of Deacon *Benjamin Hendley*, or the Eſtate of *Joſeph Lindſey*, both late of *Marblehead*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to *Rebecca Lindſey*, of ſaid *Marblehead*, Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid *Joſeph*, and Adminiſtratrix of the ſaid *Benjamin's* Eſtate: And thoſe Perſons that are indebted to either of ſaid Eſtates are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to the ſaid *Rebecca*.

Marblehead, April 15, 1765.

TO BE LETT,

A Corner Houſe at the South End, oppoſite to the great Trees, it being pleaſantly ſituated, and ſuitable for a ſmall Family: Inquire of *David Colſon*.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street,* 1765.